NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

## THE BOYS IN BLUE

THE MEETING INSIDE OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE -SPEECHES BY GENS, SICKLES, KILPATRICK, AND PLEASONTON, SENATOR SHERMAN, COLS. SHARP, DENNIS, AND OTHERS-THE DECORA-

TIONS-THE AUDIENCE. The doors of the large hall at the Cooper nstitute were opened at 7:15, and in less than ten mines every seat in the House, except a few on the platorn was filled, and the crowd occupied all the standing-on and extended half way down each aisle, where it as held at bay by the stalwart policemen stationed ladies and their escorts. Hundreds of the patriotic

loyal sentiments they uttered, from crowding down to the platform to the discomfort of the ladies who occupied that part of the room.

Much care and taste had been displayed in the decorations of the hall. Innmediately over the speaker's desk were the words in jets of gas:

Grant and Colfax.

And at each end of it was a small banner, one bearing the coat of arms of Maine, and the other that of Vermont. Similar banners bearing the coats of arms of the other States of the Union were suspended from the walls of the room. Over the chair of the presiding officer were three American flags, prettily arranged, and in front of them was suspended a flue panding of Gen. Grant in uniform. Above the portrait were the following words:

"Fit fight if out on this line if it takes all Summer."

CHATTANOGGA.

And beneath was a large photograph of Gen. Sherman. On the pillar to the right was hing a photograph of Admiral Farragut, while on the extreme right of the platform were three more flags, a shold bearing the Goddess of Liberty, and above them the words:

FOR TONELSON, PITTSBURGH LANDING, SHILOH.

The left side of the platform was similarly decorated except that above the shield were the words:

I Demand an Unconditional Surrender.

CORINTIR.

And below it a portrait of Gen. Kilpatrick. Red, white

wit a portrait of Gen, Kilpatrick. Richmond ounting bespangled with star was placed around agar the cealing and each pillar in the half, was the blue buntum also ornamented with silver oun the capital of each pillar four small flags

spended. orth's band furnished the instrumental music

his return to the South from that Convention, that he and his friends from the South had convention, that he are his ferinds from the South had convention, that he are declaration being placed in the platform, and it was done as a concession to the South. Beside this, Gen. Frank Blair, the nominuse for the York-Tresidency by the Tammany Hall Convention, also says, in his letter to the Rodhard of June the South, that the many is to be completed to the South, that the many is to be completed to the South, that the many is to be completed to the South, that the same is the South to disperse the south to recreamize their own overnments. All of which means that when Blair and Symour are elected they will be the whole Bowleau to the South have reorganized with sufficient Rebei elements to carry out their programmed. After the while people of the South have reorganized with sufficient Rebei elements to carry out their programmed. Her the while people of the South have reorganized their own government; they will be recognized as loyal, and their dubt paid, while the Union people and the Union debt is to be turned over to the tender mercies of unreconstructed Rebeis. Such is the platform the Democratic party submit to the American people, and it is nothing more than a Rebei platform; and for a Robei platform it is a very good one. Wade Hampton, who is the father of it, did the beat he could under the circumstances. And his friends in the South wished to regain the power he had lost by their rebellion, and thought that by joining force with the Democracy of the North it could be done. It was their last chance, and like forwing men they caught at strews. Her could be done. It was their last chance, and like forwing men they caught as chance on the free harden of the paint of the Revolution. For seven long weary years, we fought scainst great odds and with insufficient instertial of war. Often cast down, dispurited and disheartened, and sometimes dispulsed of succees, but the heroism and grandeer of washington, inspired fresh hopes that finally resulted in peace, and laid the foundation of this great nation. Such services the people acknowledged by electing him twice to fin the office of President, with the proud appellation of the "Father of his Country the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen." Again, when Gen. Jackson was President, the nullification doctrine of Calhoun, and the growing power of the Bank of the United States threatened to overshadow, if not overthrow our Government. But Jackson, with the polyt of the sword, defeated the nullification, and his resistance to the Bank of the United States brought about one of the most bitter and exciting political contests ever seen in this country. The bank was beaten, but the victory was due to the indomitable courage energy and intelligence of Gen. Jackson and his intuitive perception of the desire of the people. He gave impulse to popular ideas, and soon, in his own person, and by his atrong individuality, represented the national policy. The Democratic party of the present day claim Jackson as a party mun; but his character was too strong and decided to be led by party. He used and controled the Democratic party for the benefit of the people. He maintained that gold and silver and not greenbacks should be the currency of the country, and the Democratic party supported him it it. "Benton's mint-drops." which gold and allver coin were

then called, were as much discussed as Pendleton and his greenbacks are now. The greenback question of to-day is the same issue which Jackson and the Democratic party put down as against the Whig party and the United States Bank, and to-day, Jackson, were he allve, would be a Republican on that question. It is not likely that the people, after twenty years' experience, will reverse their decision. The third occasion for the necessity of a representative man as President occurred when the late lamented Abraham Lincoln was elected to that office. The instincts of the people of the South on the subject of Slavery. Lincoln was therefore elected. Sprung from the people, identified with the great masses by thought, feeling, and association, he showed throughout his whole Presidential career that his sole desire was to do their will. Whenever he heistated, it was either to gain time for public opinion to be formed, or to enable himself to ascertain thew era of national greatness will dawn upon us, and our happy country will truly become "the land of the ree and the home of the brave." Gen. Pleasonton then introduced Col. Sharpe.

COL. SHARPE'S SPEECH.

verk without getting paid. Gen. Sickles was next introduced.

asprecit of Gen. Sickles.

Gen. Sickles was welcomed as "The Hero of Gettysourg," and received with three cheers, the audience ris-

ing to their feet. He said:
MR. PRESIDENT, COMBADES, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS. II anything could compensate me for coming here in my present condition of ill-health, it would be the cheers that present condition of ill-health, it would be the cheers that I heard from the voices of thousands as I approached this hall, and the hearty and generous welcome I have received from this brilliant assemblage. Under ordinary circumstances [applause and cheers], I would find less gratification in addressing an assemblage of soldiers upon political topics. We all wished at the close of the war when the armies and fleets were disbanded, that no military element should enter into our political discussions or into the organization of parties. And if all sections of the country, and all classes of people, and all parties had consented us was to be expected of them) to abide by the issues of the conflict which had cost the country so many lives and so much treasure, the unusual spectacle would not have been presented of conventions and meetings and colimms of soldiers and sailors combining once more to preserve, as citizens at the ballot-box, what they won on the field with the bayonet and the sword. At the close of the war, Grant paroled all the surrendered Rebel armies. Congress offered to the Rebel States the reorganization of their own commonwealths; they were tendered in the Constitutional Amendment the same constitutional protection and the same laws that they accepted for New-York, that Massachusetts accepted, and Pennsylvania accepted, that 21 loyal States accepted, and Pennsylvania accepted, that 21 loyal States accepted, and Pennsylvania accepted by every Rebel State except Tennessee: and Tennessee, proving herself to be loyal at heart and accepting the issues of the war frankly and in good faith, was instantly admitted to the Urion. The Rebel States, maintaining an attitude of suilen resistance, immediately proceeded to ality themselves with the Democratic party; and, unhappily for the repose of the country, the Democratic party aiming to get control of the Sailors of the fold fleet. Yes, it is because the soldiers and sailors, and the patrotic people of this country, see that the Rebel builet is transformed heard from the voices of thousands as I approached

done to make Freason odious, and to punish traitors. But one thing yet has been done to make treason odious; it has been received into Tammany finali, and covered with the manufle of the Democratic party. (Cheers and appliance.) Not only has the spirit of manufaminity been shown by our Government, but our commanders, and our people in the South, and even the Republican party. In a spirit of cander, gains back to the old traditions, and the better days of the Democracy, have adopted many of their true and patriotic doctrines. But it is a singular fact that no sooner does the Republican party adopt any one of the true dogmas of the Democrate had than instantly the Democratic soldiers denounce and abandon it. For example: In 1861, when we were threatened with secession, the Republican party took ground with Jackson, the Republican party took ground with Jackson, the Republican party took ground with Jackson, the Republican party was denounced for its efforts to just down by force the Rebellion that began in violence. Passing on to a later time; as soon as peace was declared, the Republican maxims of Beaton, of Wright, and of Van Buren. Immediately the Democratic bring forward Pendleton, the Impersonation of Greenbacks, and make their party the Santon of Preschoel-boy in political economy gnows must double the price of everything that the mechanic has to buy, instead of lightening the burdens of the people. He had often heard, and a good many of us believed, that the Democratic party rendered, and a good many of us believed, that the Democratic party respected labor, and desired to uphold its dignity and independence. Those of us in military com-

mand, as well as those in civil fauthority, when Slavery was fabolished, fandeavored to put the freedmen in the possession of civil rights. We endeavored to enable him to protect his civil rights in the only way a freeman can protect them—by the possession of the ballot. (Applause.) And then we hear from Wate Hampton, a distinguished Democratic leader, the formal announcement to the laboring men of South Carolina that they must vote the Democratic ticket or starve. Although we had been disappointed in the refusal of the Democrats to accept any of their old dectrines, when we presented them for adoption, we did suppose, when Grant, in accepting the nomination, did so upon a platform of Peace—then, certainly, we did look for a large accession of Democratic strength, for we all knew that they had been for peace throughout the war. [Laughter.] We see, throughout the South, a determination to wage a war of extermination against what are called carpet-baggers. Who are these carpet-baggers is They are Northern people, who, in the toting day and night through to days and to nights, to achieve, what he finally did achieve, one of the greatest victories of modern warfare. (Applause.) When asked how long he would stay before Vicksburg, he made a very short speech; he said: "I shall stay thit I take it." [Applause.] Seymour went to Chicago, and his reflections and speeches about the war and about the National Government enhantated in the resolution passed by that Convention when he and his associates declared that the war was a failure. But there were some brave men in the field who were resolved that it should not be a failure. But there were some brave men in the field who were resolved that it should not be a failure. [Applause.] So, while Seymour ruaried at the draft, and snivelled over our taxes, Farragut, lashed to the maintop of his flagship destroyed the last of the Rebel field in the Gulf. [Applause.] Thomas—not ad interim, out the real Thomas houghter]—attended to Houst army before Nashvile. Shorman marched to the sea. [Applause. Sheridan swept through the Valley of the Shenandonh [applause], and Grant, shent and stern, through battle and siege, tolled night and day through earning and death to victory and peace. [Applause.] Grant is a man of work. While Seymour makes speeches Grant fights battles and was victories. While Seymour suggests compromises and cassation of hostnities, and ralk with the enemy. Grant demands unconditional surrender. Grant's character must be sought for in his acts; Seymour's in what he has not done. Grant is presented as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States not for any services he has rendered to the party, not as a politician, but as the savior of his country, and for the services he has rendered to the party, not as a politician, but as the savior of his country, and for the services he has rendered to the party, not as a politician, but as the savior of his country, and for the services he has rendered to the party has a politician, but as the savior of his country, and for the services h

applause.) SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Gen. Pleasonton then announced that a distinguished gentieman from the West was present, who had just dropped in to see how the New-York Boys in Blue supported their leader, Gen. Grant, and introduced Senator ported their leader, Gen. Grant, and introduced Senator Sherman, brother of the gallant Gen. Sherman. The distinguished gentleman was received with rounds of apphause, and after three cheers had been given for Gen. Sherman, the Senator said: "I cannot refuse, in return for your kindness, to present myself before you; but I cannot make a speech. I am butterly a carpet-bagger, and am new on my way to take care of Andy Johnson. I cannot, however arefrain from announcing the good tidings I bring with me, and I speak of what I know, for I have been there. Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania will follow the glorious lead of Vermont and Maine. [Apphause and three cheers.] the glorious lead of Vermont and maine, three cleers. I Gen. Kilpairick then spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: Comrades remembered and well loved, I need not tell you that I am proud and happy to be with you once again. Standing before you, as I have often done before, yet under chreumstances vastly different, a strange and long unknown feeling comes over my heart—a feeling such as I remember to have experienced myears gone by, when the bugic and dram called us to arms, and boot to hoot, and elbows touching, to the right, with firm, medannted hearts you marched to battle and to victory. Now, as then, when in some glorious field you railed to the bugic's sound, and with an enthusiasm such as the world never surpassed, rode and trampled down your foe. I am forced to cry out, God bless the brave soldier. You wided through seas of blood to save the Union and the institutions of our fathers; and now when peace has come, and ruin threatens us in another form, you are the first to raily to your country's call. It was your action and your votes that gave to us the victory in New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania in 1885, and it will be your action and your votes in the present contest that will stem the tide of Rebei victory, and roll it foraming back upon the foe. Fellow-citizens, you who are not soldiers, but who, while we were fighting, upheld our hands, I am pleased to neet you here to might. I am glad to meet my fellow-soldiers and our other faithful friends, the loyal people of New-York, but I am still greater pleased to see so many of our best champions, the beautiful, patriotic women of the Empire State, for I recognize the fact that to them we owe a debt of gratitude that never can be paid, gratitude for the triumph of our cause. There are those among them whose trial and sufferings, whose sacrifices and decide of heroism rival those of Joan of Arc, the smoke of whose funcral pyre could not obscure her name inscribed so high on the pilar of fame. I have been absent from you 3 years, far from the scenes of your struggles and your triumphs, but I have been with you in heart and soul, and I have taken as deep an interest and have had as great a hope oved, I need not tell you that I am proud and happy to be with you once again. Standing before you, as I have

detented and breach-hearted, before our proud, suivaining hamners; when Grant had pushed Lee hack acrost the Mat, the Te, the Po, the Ny, up to the very cast gate of the Old Dominion, and Sacrana was marchin through Georgia with 50,000 Boys in Blue; then it was that these same meas-Horatio Seymour, Fernand Wood, and a host of other leaders of the great Northern wing of the Rebei battle-line rushest arms—no, not to arms; would that they had—but int

occurred to mar the pleasure that all present seemed take in the meeting.

course with the most uprearious enthusiasm, and the counter cheering of the Copperheads was almost instantly hushed. Previous to their arrival, however, the two platforms, on which were a number of gentlemen await-

counter cheering of the Copperheads was almost instabily hushed. Previous to their arrival, however, the two platforms, on which were a number of gentlemen awaiting their approach to organize meetings, stood in great danger of being forn down by hordes of Seymour and Blair rufflans who had, up to that time, prevented every effort at speech-making on the part of those precent. So violent, indeed, did they become that at last the police found it necessary to charge upon them, which was done men such gallant style as to speechly disperse the unrally crowd. At the time of the passing of the long column of the with torches it would be almost impossible to describe the mise on scene. The Inrid light from the mise on scene. The Inrid light from the mise on scene. The light from the mise of faming wands carried by the georgeously appareled members of the procession reflected upon the mass of upturned faces which througed the open space, crowded the windows on either side the way, and filled even the roofs of the houses, created as effect seemingly more fitted for the realms of fairy lore than the prosale times of the nineteenth century. Two strong jets of electric light, thrown from east to west from reflectors in Tairid and Fourth-aves., cast into deep shadow the buildings beyond, and the massive outlines of St. Ahn's Church stood forth in grand relief against the star-powdered sky. The procession on arriving continued to move round Eighth and Ninth-sits; and the circling and endless line of flame lent a werd-like picturesqueness to the scene that is rarely witnessed. The platform at the Junction of Eighth-st. and Fourth-ave was presided over by Col. Marshall, while the Chairman of that immediately opposite the Cooper Institute was Col. B. T. Morgan, the Commander of the Eops in Blue from the Coopersional District, who was received by the chormous audience with every demonstration of respect and admiration. He said that he appeared as the representative of the Boys in Blue, his fellow-soldiers with whom he stood in 18 into the Presidential seat, they did not intend that his inanguration should be so light a one as was that of President Johnson. Gen. Gates, Col. Fry and Mr. F.
G. Gedney followed in stirring and effective speeches.
At the close of their remarks a magnificent
display of fireworks took place. One of the most
brilliant bouquets of the series was a pyrotechnic
picture of the naval fight between the Monitor and
the Merrimac. The fidelity of detail in this was
appreciated to the utmost by the assemblage. Two portraits of Grant and Colfax, surmounted by an eagle, with
outspread wings, and the American Banner, were also
greatly admired. At the conclusion of this, the meeting
adjourned, and the incongruous crowd dispersed. It
was after midnight before the ground of the late
demonstration was deserted.

THE PROCESSION.

THE PROCESSION, The procession of the Boys in Blue constituted part the grandest feature of the celebration, and was a glorious and inspiring spectacle. Fully 8,000 Veterans parous and inspiring spectacle. Fully 8,000 Veterains participated, each one bearing a lighted flambeau, and attired in the handsome uniform of green and blue, adopted by the organization. At the hour of 9 o'clock the head of the column, a battalion numbering 300 men, under the immediate command of Geb. Kryzyanowski, Grand Marshal of the procession, moved from Thirteenthat, on which it had rested, down Fifthave. As the battalion passed rested, down Fifthave. As the battalion passed the fifth, Eleventh, Tenth, and Ninthats. It was joined by the Xth, XHIth, XIVH, XVVth, XVIII, XVIII, and XXist Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys and Blue, each detachment preceded by a bund playing some National air. The spectacle to be witnessed when all the delegations had formed in column extending back far as the eye could reach was indeed a grand and glorious one. The flashing lights playing fantastically among the foliage of the trees, the thronging multicular glowing with patriotic enthusins in, the marching battalions, not of mere holiday soldiers, but of men who undaunted in the sacred cause of freedom had confronted death in all its forms, and who now turned out to manifest once more their devotion to liberty and the here chief who led them to victory, all constituted a scene which those who witnessed it will not soon forget. Delegations from Long Island, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark composed the procession. The New-Jarsey and Long Island, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark composed the procession. The received respectively by the Fourth and Fifth Assembly District, and were ticipated, each one bearing a lighted flambeau, and a

escorted by them up the Bowery to the Cooper Institute. The organizations formed on Tenth, Eleventh, Twelth, and Thirteenth ats., at 8 o'clock had received their full complement of minor organizations, and toward the central point at the Institute-square. Transparencies were to be seen here and there along the line, bearing the following among other miscriptions: "Grant, our Boy in Bine;" "Vermont, 30,000; Maine, 20,000." The streets through which the procession passed were flined with people. The houses along the line of parade were fliled with spectators, who saluted the Boys as they marched past. On the route some of the Clubs were attacked by Democratic rowdles, who fired into the ranks bricks, bottles, and other missiles. On arriving at the Cooper Institute the immense crowd assembled give them an enthusiastic reception.

After the meeting adjourned the different district organizations of the "Boys in Bine," assembled under the command of their different marshals on Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth-sts, with their rights resting on Fourth-ave. At 104 o'clock the signal of march—the firing of a camon—the commands moved up Broadway to Union-square, and around the Washington monument, and then up Fourth-ave. The display at Union-square was magnificent. Immense numbers of the residents of this neighborhood lined the streets, and cheered the Boys justily, while the ladies waved their handkerchiels. The men in line promptly returned cheers for the warm reception given them. The men marched like veterass, and the enthusiasm along the line reminded one of the great Wide-Awake parade. The residences along the route were illuminated, and helped to enhance the beauty of the scene. Fourth-ave, looking north from Union-square, seemed like one great firebrand. The different clubs participating in this parade deserve special mention. The Brooklyn and Jersey clubs which took part were very large, and clothed in neat uniforms, somewhat similar to the Boys in Bine of New-York. At the head

the members of the Union League Club received the torch, tattered banner, blazing rockets, prancing steeds, scene was one of dazzling brilliancy. As far as the eye could reach one sea of fire waved and surged through the street. The soldier boys recognized a tall figure leaning upon his crutches, on the balcony, and, halting, broke out in enthusiastic cheers for their old commander. Gen. Siekles advanced, and said that he feit assured that Gen. Sickles advanced, and said that he felt assured that the demonstration of this evening, independent of its other merits, greatly delighted the clizens of New-York, reviving memories of the stirring secues of 1861. It was, he said, the spirit of 1861 revived in 1888. [Voice: "You bet."] He said that Treason had often been disgraced and dishonored but never so much as when Tammany gave admission to traitors. [Laughter.] After some general remarks, Gen., Sickles begged leave to introduce Mr. John Jay, President of the Union League Club of New-York, who deligered the following with a side of the control of the Union League Club of New-York, who deligered the following with a side of the control of the Union League Club of New-York, who deligered the following with a side of the control of

In response to loud cails, the Hon. John A. Griswold

lated heroes who have shared with you the honors, the sacrifices, and the victories of battle; interpose my voice on this occasion. Soliders of the last war, you had a right to expect, after vanquishing your enemies upon the field, and forcing the armed hosts of the civil Rebellion to lay down their arms, that you would be exempt from further services in defense of your country. When to your gallant and victorious leader in the field, and our invincible leader in the present peaceful contest, the leading General of the Rebellion was forced to surrender his sword, you had reason to believe that you would not be called upon to face the Hamptons and the Forrests and the Chainers of the contest for the destruction of the Republic. But once more you are called into active service. The achievements secured by your gallanty on the battle field, yed are now to defene and secure for the future. What you have won by the bayonet and the builet, you are now to protect by the silent but potent ballot. In the final act of the grand drama you will have again to perform your part. As you have discharged your duty in the past, so do we believe you will vindicate your record in the present contest, if I cound have doubted before that the voice from this great metropolis would have echoed back the glad tidings of victory, which have come to us from our Eastern neighbors, among the blue hills of Vermout, and the pine forests of Maine, such doubt would be dispelled by this spectacle of these thousands who present themselves to-night, reporting once more more for duty. With the successful result of the political campaign in which we are all now engaged, let us hope that the dissensions and antagonisms between the North and the South of our common country will ferever case, and that the verdict in favor of our common cause and the freedom of American cilizenship, will be accepted as irrevocable for all the future of our land.

The procession then proceeded through Twenty-sixthest to Fifth-ave, and down Fifth-ave, to the Fifth-ave, to Fifth-ave, and down Fifth-ave, to the Fifth-ave, to prove that the same and brothers with here

RECONSTRUCTION

THE NEW-ORLEANS CONTESTED ELECTION CASES, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17 .- Judge Cooley of the Sixth District Court, in a contested election case, to-day dismissed the suit at the plaintiff's costs. He delivered dismissed the suit at the planned a cost. He deried by the military Commander previous to the adoption of the present Constitution, by virtue of Congressional authority, the decision of the Military Commander in respect to the election, is not subject to the revising power of the

GEN, LONGSTREET IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLA-NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Gen. Longstreet vesterday visited the Legislature, and was invited to a leat inside the bar. A recess was taken to receive him.

yesterday visited the Legislature, and was invited to a seat inside the bar. A recess was taken to receive him.

NEGROES EXCLUDED FROM THE JURY-BOX.

ATLANTA, Sept. 17.—The Senate to day took up the nessage of the Governor regarding the action of the Senate, declaring the seats of the colored members vacant. The Governor protests against the action of the Senate as unconstitutional, and in opposition to the spirit of the Convention which framed the State Constitution under the Reconstruction acts, claiming that the electors were the judges of the qualifications of the persons elected to represent them, and assuming that if all the male inhabitants of the State had a free voice and place in the new State Government, the majority would keep it in harmony with the National Administration and where all could enjoy equal civil and political rights, there would be no just cause for dissatisfaction. The House to-day passed, by joi to 19, a substitute to the Jury bill, which places grand and petit juries on the same footing, and permits none but intelligents and upright persons to sit upon juries, and excludes negroes from the jury box.

RECIPROCITY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

RECIPROCITY IN NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX, Sept. 17.—In the House, last night, a petition was presented from the merchants of the cuty praying that a commissioner be sent to Washington to look after Nova Scotia's interests in connection with reciprocity. A commistee was appointed to prepare a resolution.

## WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS FOR THE SENATE-REMARKABLE FINDS ING OF A COURT-MARTIAL—THE CONSTITUE URALIZATION TREATY-REVENUE COLLECT TION IN TENNESSEE-TREASURY PAYMENTS. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868.

It is a subject of more or less speculation then, and apon which considerable doubt is expressed, whether the Senate, during the session beginning next Monday, will take up some of the important nominations which went over for want of time for their consideration last session. One of the most prominent of this class is the nomination of Alexander Cummings for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is asserted by some that the President will send in additional nominations. Not a dozen Congressmen are in the city. The Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives are nearly ready for occupancy. The Winter furniture has been replaced. There is now scarcely a doubt that a quorum of each House of Congress will be here on the 21st. Gen. Schenck has telegraphed to all the members, insisting on the importance of a full attendance on that day. The court-martial which has been engaged in the

the trial of Lieut. Payne of the army has concluded its labors and has, it is understood, acquitted the accused. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Payne, while stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., so far misbehaved that Gen. Thomas felt constrained to reprimand him. Payne was loud in his praises of Andrew Johnson, and boasted that no court would convict him, that Mr. Johnson would take care of him (Payne), etc., and showed his disregard of Gen. Thomas by publishing the General's letter of reprimend in a local newspaper with editorial comments. Gen, Thomas sent him another letter which Payne published also, at the same time writing one in reply insulting in character and unbecoming a subordinate officer. Payne, it is said, admitted all the charges, and added that Gen. Thomas had informed him that supporting the President was sufficient to disqualify an officer for duty. Gen. Thomas denies that he wrote any such letter. The Court found that all the allegations against Payne were true, but that no criminality attached to them. The proceeding astonishes military circles.

The Jackson Association of the District of Colum bia celebrated the 81st anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in this city this evening. The hall where the festive Jacksonians met was decorated with Blair and Seymonr portraits. Secretary McCulloch wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements:

Committee of Arrangements:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 16, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your rayor of the 15th inst., inviting me to be present at a celebration on the evening of the 17th inst. at the headquarters of the Jackson Democratic Association in Washington of the Lackson Democratic Association in Washington of the United States is received. Sympathizing as I do in all proper efforts which are being made to proserve in the hearts of the people a love and reverence for the Constitution of the United States under which our country has made such wonderful progress in wealth and power. I regret to say that the condition of my health is likely to be such as 10 prevent me from participating in the celebration. Very truly, yours,

Tom Florence was the principal orator, and his speech was entirely characteristic.

For the information of our German-born tion, the Department of State has published the circular letters that have been sent out by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice of the North German Union. The circulars say that, in conformity with the second article of the treaty of February 22, between the North German Confederation and the United States of America, the punishment incurred by punishable emigration is not to be brought to execution on oceasion of a return of the emigrant to his original country, if the returning emigrant has obtained naturalization in the other country in conformity to the first article of the said treaty. In consideration whereof, in every case where legally valid condemnations of this kind exist against such persons, an official report is to be made to the Minister of Justice respecting the remission of the declared punishments and costs by way of grace; and in order to shorten and simplify solidated in a table if the number of cases is large enough to justify a tabular form of report.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Greenville. Tennessee, in a letter to Commissioner Rollins, says that after using every exertion in his power he has been unable to prevent the illicit distillation of spirits in that district. His deputy and other assist ants have in many instances of late endeavored to make seizures of illicit distilleries, but have been prevented, sometimes by actual force, and at others by threats, which he is satisfied would have been carried into effect had they persisted in their undertaking. The Collector therefore asks for at least 400 mounted troops to assist in enforcing the law.

As an evidence of the immense disbursements by the Government during the past fiscal year, occasioned by the war, and to partially account for the increase of the public debt, as per last report, a few figures have been obtained from the records of the Treasury Department. It is ascertained that the pay and bounty division of the Second Auditor's office, during the past fiscal year, adjudicated 162,000 claims of deceased and discharged soldiers, involving \$19,500,000. The number of claims of the same rejected during the same time was 41,000, making a total of 203,000 claims disposed of, carrying money ranging from \$35 to \$500 into 2,000 families, mostly of the poor. More than 500,000 letters were written in addition to the numerous printed circulars and blanks mailed from the office. No frauds were committed and the mistakes will not amount to one-tenth of one percent of the amount collected. Of the 700,000 claims filed in the Department since the war began 80,000 remain to be disposed of. These are mostly complicated cases difficult of settlement, many of which have been suspended for additional evidence, On the 1st of September 26,000 additional bounty claims were on file.

The stamps which are to be used for distilled spirits are to be ready by the 1st of November, for distribution to all parts of the country, and on that date Secretary McCulloch will enforce the law requiring the use of stamps. The Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Stamp act will not take effect until the 23d of No-

vember. Gen. Schenck and Commissioner Rollins had a long interview to-day in reference to the Internal Revenue Bureau troubles, but nothing definite was agreed to

Judson S. Post and Chas. E. Chenery, Paymasters the Navy, the fermer of whom was appointed from Missonri and the latter from California, have been, on the finding of a Court-Martial, dismissed the

The first Washington regiment of Boys in Blue will attend the great meeting of soldiers and sailors in Philadelphia on the 1st prox.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter and the Hon. John L. Dawson of Pennsylvania have arrived here.

Dawson of Pennsylvania have arrived here.

Appointments were made to-day, as follows:
Gangers—S. Miller for the IVth District of Indiana;
B. M. Weaver for the IVth District of Indiana;
B. T. B. Bullen for the IVth District of Indiana;
John R. Williams for the Vth District of New-York; Alexander J. Todd for the IId District of Indiana;
Howard Snow for the Xth District of Indiana; Howard Snow for the Xth District of Indiana; W. M. R. Martin for the 1st District of New-York; James McKee for the Xth District of Indians; W. M. R. Martin for the 1st District of New-York; Robert C. Peters for the Vith District of One-York; Robert C. Peters for the Vith District of Onio.
Storekeepers—George Hartmanf; Philadelphia; John A. Emrie, Aurora, Indiana; J. R. Hamilton, New-York City;
M. D. Keith, Harry Reise, and David Runman, Chicago.

Senor Romero, in a private letter to a friend un Washington, dated Mexico, Aug. 26, says: Washington, dated Mexico, Aug. 26, says:

"Affairs here are very satisfactory. The work of restoration is progressing very freely. The revolts in the mountains of the State of Puebla, which might have been serious, have been satisfactorily settled. There is prostration in the country, the natural result of so many years of destructive war, but notwithstanding this, the financial condition of the Government is very encouraging. Should Gen. Resecrate come to Mexico, he will meet with a warm reception."